

GENERAL PROSPERITY
FOLLOWED CIVIL WARAnalogy Between 1865 and the Present
Most Encouraging to
Business Men.

RESOURCES LIE UNTOUCHED

Enormous Plans for Trade Expansion
Now Free to Be Varied
to Completion.

Now Free to Be Varied

Are we to America to enjoy business prosperity or depression in the period of after war readjustment? This question has been troubling many of those in touch with large affairs. It still perplexes the small business man and investor, the wage-earner, the masses of us.

That is, a cheerful outlook is not necessary to be of the privileged few who all with practiced fingers in the pulse of trade. A glimpse into history and a drawing of parallels is therefrom give reason to believe that immediate prosperity awaits us.

Such a view is presented by the Guaranty Trust company of New York in an analysis of conditions in the case of the Civil War compared with the situation in 1915, reaching conclusions illuminating and optimistic.

At Appomattox the country faced apparent business ruin. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers had to be disbanded by industry, the economic and social system of the south was disrupted, with most of its people in poverty, the nation's money was the most part a mass of depreciated, irredeemable notes; prices were abnormally high, but rapidly falling; and there was a public debt of more than two and a half billion dollars.

Forebodings Unjustified.

But in spite of apparently well-founded forebodings, there followed a remarkably prompt restoration of normal prosperity. The country's gross business multiplied three-fold between 1860 and 1880. Though the population increased enormously during this period, still on a per capita basis the business of the country had doubled.

The sharp drop in business following the opening of the war was matched by a prompt recovery. Business reached its low level in 1861, having fallen to 44 per cent as compared with the year before. But by the next year it had reached the old normal level again and passed it. From then on, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1869, there was an **uninterrupted gain** until the crisis of 1873 which precipitated a three year period of depression. Then came recovery so rapid that by 1880 it is estimated that the volume of business was only 14 per cent per capita less than it would have been had no panic occurred.

The decline in highly inflated war prices began early in 1918. In participation of price. It continued with two interruptions. In 1917 and in 1918, beyond the period under consideration.

Wages lagged considerably behind prices, both in upward and downward movements after 1860, according to the guaranty Trust company's analysis. They increased more than prices and sustained their gains longer. While the high peak in prices came in January, 1865, wages continued to rise generally until July, 1872. In 1880 wages showed a gross gain of 28 per cent over the 1860 level.

Prosperity on Sound Basis.

The fall in prices was due not merely to anticipation of the redemption of the greenbacks but chiefly to the increasing volume of business. The comparative steadiness of the upward swing in business from early in the war until 1872, in the face of wide and long continued movements of prices in both directions, shows that the prosperity of the period rested on more substantial foundations than the stimulus of rising prices.

Wages, owing to the length of the period for which contracts were made, the comparative immobility of immobility workers, and the power of custom, generally respond more tardily than do prices of commodities to changes in currency or industry. But the continued rise of wages through this seven years, was due to something more than inertia. The secret lay in the output from far farms and factories. Labor was receiving an increasing share of the increasing quantity of goods produced.

The reason for this prosperity, in spite of war, lies in conditions prevailing on the eve of the conflict. In the crucial test of the reconstruction period neither currency inflation, nor the shifting from war to peace basis, nor the long downward trend in prices, nor the rising cost of labor—indeed, not even the combination of all four factors—proved able to stay a remarkable industrial expansion.

And this expansion had begun well before the outbreak of the war. Railroads had passed the experimental stage and by 1850 it was evident that they would occupy the dominant position in inland transport. Previous to that year only 2,000 miles of railway had been constructed in this country, but in the following decade 21,000 miles were added. While most of the new mileage was in the older sections, east and south, some lines were pushing westward. Rail reached Chicago in 1853, St. Louis in 1855 and the Missouri river in the northwest three years later.

New Fields Open to Business.

Gold discoveries in California in 1848 further stimulated industrial enterprise and materially hastened the westward movement of population and industry.

There was a great expense of territory, rich in natural resources and responding in development to the rapid extension of railroads. The population had more than doubled in a generation. Farm products, manufactures and exports each had doubled in a decade. There was a resulting prosperity at the outbreak of the war which the reaction of 1873 did not materially, or for long, disturb.

In drawing the parallel between this period and the present, certain readily observed differences render the analogy at first sight a little obscure. After the Civil War the exploitation of an undeveloped west offered employment to former soldiers and to numerous immigrants as well.

But the west of that day was not newly discovered. What was new was the accessibility of that region made possible mainly by the extensive railroad building just before and after the war.

In all this the Guaranty's analysis finds hope for the present. Today

Tribute to a Just Judge

Fruitful speech of Frank Lee at banquet given in honor of retiring Judge Ralph E. Campbell and incoming Judge Robert L. Williams.

This splendid festival marks an epoch in the history of the Muskogean bar. We are indeed fortunate in a magnificent presence here, embracing as it does, the flower of a profession whose motto is "justice" to all mankind.

So many lawyers in a courtroom might produce much discussion, but tonight around this banquet board all is harmony, and we have reached the high-water mark of good fellowship.

Again we are fortunate in our honored guests. Both have rendered service of the bench. Both have won their laurels in forensic debate. The honor of both these gentlemen is spotless as a star, and no man within the broad limits of Oklahoma stands higher in public favor than the two smiling judges whom we delight to honor.

If the first few weeks upon the federal bench may be accepted as prophetic, our new judge is destined to write another glowing page of judicial history. Of this I am not justly proud. His presence is a benediction upon this bar. We all believe a hope that the dignity of his new position will not so completely control as to snuff from him the privilege of hailing him as "our boy."

Some one has said "the past is secure," and when we look at the record of him who has just stepped from the bench, we know that both the past and the future are equally secure, for each have many characteristics which bear a strong family

resemblance to the rock of Gibraltar. At all times the trial judge has a difficult task. Appellate courts can take time. They have the aid of elaborate briefs and well-considered argument, but the trial court must shoot on the wing. In both contented battles, where steel meets steel and mental athletes spar for advantage, legal questions fly about like particles in a game of pool. These questions the judge must determine not the next week or the next year, but now, "right off the bat." Long, long afterward, perhaps some man higher up, in a quiet retreat, gives at month's consideration to the ruling that courts take judicial cognizance of the weather, and hence the learned judge committed reversible error in affirmatively deciding that it was hotter in summer than in the winter.

But even so, in other states a federal district judge may follow a beaten path. Judge Campbell was a pioneer. When he was inducted into office in 1907 the law of this district was a mystic maze of bewilderment. It was a business, an impossible tangle. It was a patchwork combination of acts of congress, Manifesta's decrees, Indian treaties and common law. The enabling act, written by some person service man in the bureau of administration, made confusion worse confounded. Perhaps no judge ever before faced so many new and complex questions. There were no biased trails to guide him, but with his judicial compass he faced a wilderness. He had required much toil, his record followed with superior man energy. It required courage, he possessed a stout heart. Some men would have grown fearful, flustered and sour, he went through it all with a smiling face. Much of the criminal junk which had been sleeping on territorial dockets for years was dumped into his court. Time and time again he had to march into his court like an army with banners, and it was only one court and he was but a single judge.

You know the "hard-luck" story as told by Jett Harle. "He gined at the bar till he couldn't pay rates. He was smashed by a car when he turned left for rates. And right on top of this trouble, he lost his wife and five kids from the state."

And so, laboring under this mountain of litigation there came down from St. Paul a riding that the long-forgotten Indian territory crime of "introducing" was still doing business in the eastern district of Oklahoma, thereby giving him public court jurisdiction.

A grave injustice is done even to

FETICHISM FADING
OUT BEFORE TEAVHERS

Diabolism Yields Ground as Natives Learn Reliability of White Missionaries.

Witchcraft is gradually being abandoned by the advance of Christian medical missions, according to the report of Dr. W. S. Lehman, writing from Lobdoff, West Africa, to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. After years of effort the white man is convincing the natives how superior his treatment is to fetichism. Astonishing cures made by the American missionaries after the native charms have failed, have become one of the most convincing proofs of the practical aid of Christianity when combined with civilized knowledge.

Doctor Lehman tells of the great scarcity of doctors for such a vast population, and relates how the medical missionaries are busied everywhere they go to cure the sick, one of the most encouraging results of their work is the cutting down of the death rate among the children. The country is full of malaria. Practically every child is a victim of malaria. For this disease the medical missionaries have a certain cure and their infirmity opens the way toward winning the parents to Christianity.

Hitherto the natives have had faith in charms and in the power of their voodoo deities to drive away the evil spirits which they believed were the cause of sickness. They said when a dead branch fell from a tree and broke a woman's leg that "too much evil live here," and they formed the neighborhood for fear of evil spirits. The native cure for pneumonia, which seldom cured, was the blood of a sheep or fowl. Charmed strings were tied about babies' waists to prevent indigestion and colic.

Great Improvement Shown.

Gradually the mothers and then the fathers are being educated to the merits of modern medicine and to the higher life as exemplified in Christianity. During the past year large numbers of natives have been baptized into the church, to which the medical missionary and the hospital have been such practical adjuncts. Sanitation and salvation have gone hand in hand and even incurables have often been benefited.

Doctor Lehman says that the work of the medical missionary is arduous and unremitting, but that his joys consist of the abolition of the witch doctors and other useless traditions, and the bringing of comfort and health to a benighted people who are lifting their heads of the surgeon's knife and learning to trust implicitly the white Christian.

Lumberman Dies.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 22.—Hannibal S. Seagle, prominent lumberman and brother of Oscar Seagle, noted American tenor, died in his residence here today.

Experts have been conducting successful experiments in the manufacture of paper pulp from burning grass, which grows profusely in Queensland and is similar to the Spanish exarpta.

Mob in Budapest.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—A Budapest dispatch says that a mob stormed the postoffice and military buildings and destroyed the Honved armaments. It is reported that the extreme socialists intend to proclaim a soviet republic. Red Russian troops are reported to have arrived at Tarnopol.

Heavy Snowstorm.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., March 22.—This section of the country has been visited by the heaviest snow-

storm in years. At Mora 4 feet has

fallen since Thursday night. Thirty

inches of snow has fallen here in the

last 48 hours and it is still falling

tonight. Many buildings have col-

lapsed here and electric light and

car service is stopped.

Unexcelled Buying Advantages for This Week—

We are offering this week prices on merchandise that you can not duplicate—All are branded goods of known quality that you pay 20% to 50% more for elsewhere.

This Store Has Never Been Better Prepared Than Now to Meet Your Apparel Needs

You can come tell us what you want to pay and we'll show you so many different styles that you won't have the least bit of trouble in making selection.

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In the most favored fabrics, colorings and modes. Exclusive styles that it is impossible to duplicate elsewhere—nor can you find similar values at anywhere near the price.

Organdy Waists

One lot of late styles in organdy waists. All sizes and many different models. Special for Monday and Tuesday only. 98c

Middy Specials

One lot of the new patterns in middie blouses offered for Monday and Tuesday, special. 98c

STUNNING NEW MODES IN

Millinery

The past week has witnessed the arrival of many new pattern modes—these, together with our former large displays, offer an assortment unequalled in variety. Fascinating creations for street or dress wear—creations that express dignity and quality.



Bungalow Aprons

These aprons are mighty fine quality and in many different patterns. Choice of styles. Regular \$1.98 to \$2.50 values \$1.39 for the week at \$1.39

Extra Specials

9-4 pepper sheeting or Wear-Well. Extra bleach. This week at yard. 55c



36-inch percales in many different patterns. Light or dark grounds. Special this week, at 25c

One lot of extra fine Hope muslin Special for the week at yard 19c

Zephyr gingham 32 inches wide and in all the new patterns. Special for this week, at 40c

Chambray Shirts in stripes and solid colors. Special for the week, at 25c

Amoskeag apron checks and dress gingham. Large range patterns. Priced, at 25c

Narrow percales. Choice of many different patterns. Priced for week special 15c

36-inch canvasing muslin. Special this week by the 7c

51x50 pepper seamless sheets. Special for the week, \$1.69

72x90 Pullaway seamless sheets. Special for the week, \$1.39

Pillow cases. Good size, 44x58. Special for the week, 25c

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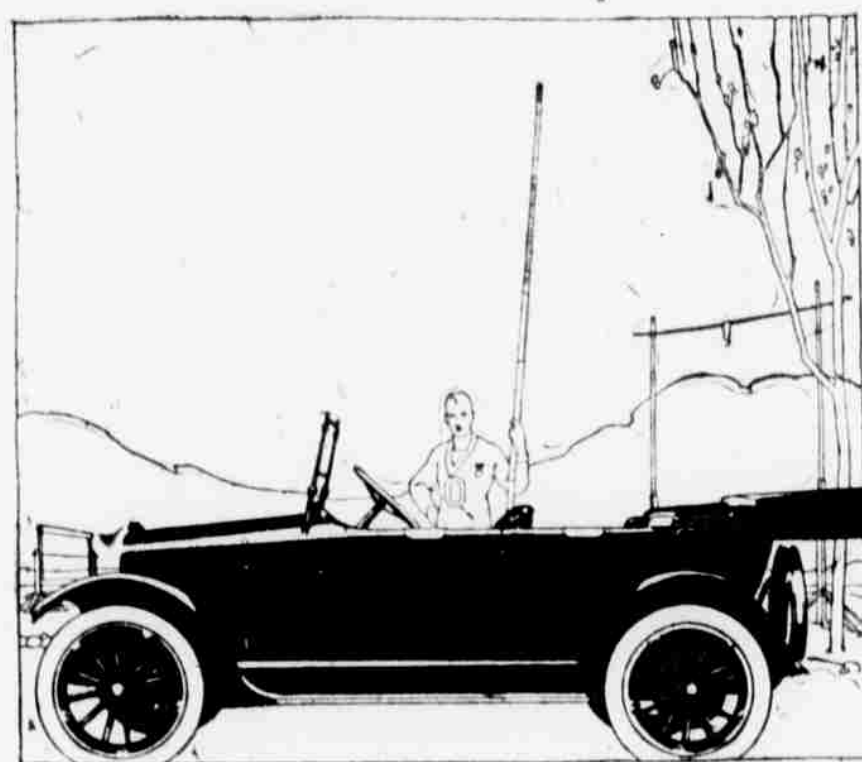
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